

**GAMBARAN PASIEN KARSINOMA LARING DI BAGIAN
THT-KL RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG PERIODE
1 JANUARI 2015 – 31 DESEMBER 2017**



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**CHARACTERISTICS OF LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA PATIENTS IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF OTORHINOLARINGOLOGY-HEAD AND
NECK SURGERY AT DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG GENERAL
HOSPITAL FROM 1ST JANUARY 2015 – 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

By

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ABSTRACT

Laryngeal carcinoma is the second most common head and neck cancer. The majority of patients administer at advanced stage with poor condition, therefore worsen the prognosis. This study aimed to comprehend the characteristics of laryngeal carcinoma patients in the department of otorhinolaryngology-head neck surgery at Dr. M. Djamil Padang general hospital from 1st January 2015 – 31st December 2017.

This retrospective descriptive study was conducted by collecting data medical records. The medical records of laryngeal carcinoma patients that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included. The data was collected by using total sampling technique. The data were processed and analysed by univariate analysis.

The result of this study indicated 62 cases within the period, which is occurred mostly in 2017 (41,9%), in male (96,8%), within age group of 50 to 79 years old (88,7%). The majority of the patients have history of smoking (93,5%), yet have no history of consuming alcohol (96,8%). Most major complaint was shortness of breath (46,8%). The clinical symptoms of laryngeal carcinoma were hoarseness (87,1%), shortness of breath (64,5%), and difficult to swallow (32,3%). The location of laryngeal carcinoma was found mostly on the glottis (85,5%). The majority of patients came at advanced stages (93,5%); stage IVA (54,8%), stage III (29,0%), stage IVC (6,5%) and stage IVB (3,2%). Mostly, the histopathological type that found was squamous cell carcinoma (93,5%).

Keywords: Alcohol, hoarseness, laryngeal carcinoma, smoking, squamous cell carcinoma

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ABSTRAK

Karsinoma laring adalah keganasan kepala dan leher terbanyak kedua. Mayoritas pasien datang pada stadium lanjut dengan keadaan yang buruk sehingga prognosis pasien menjadi lebih buruk. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran pasien karsinoma laring di bagian THT-KL RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang periode 1 Januari 2015 – 31 Desember 2017.

Penelitian deskriptif retrospektif ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari rekam medis. Sampel penelitian ini adalah rekam medis pasien karsinoma laring yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data diolah dan dianalisis dengan analisis univariat.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan 62 kasus pada periode ini, dimana paling banyak terjadi pada tahun 2017 (41,9%), laki – laki (96,8%), kelompok umur 50 – 79 tahun (88,7%). Mayoritas pasien memiliki riwayat merokok (93,5%), namun tidak memiliki riwayat konsumsi alkohol (96,8%). Keluhan utama terbanyak adalah sesak nafas (46,8%). Gejala klinis karsinoma laring terdiri dari suara serak (87,1%), sesak nafas (64,5%), dan sulit menelan (32,3%). Lokasi karsinoma laring paling banyak ditemukan di glotis (85,5%). Mayoritas pasien datang pada stadium lanjut (93,5%); stadium IVA (54,8%), stadium III (29,0%), stadium IVC (6,5%) dan stadium IVB (3,2%). Tipe histopatologi terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (93,5%).

Kata kunci: Alkohol, suara serak, karsinoma laring, merokok, karsinoma sel skuamosa